power to track the regulation signal. Examples are provided in FIGS. **5-11** on how to make the distribution.

FIG. **5** is an example energy band diagram. The amount of energy of the second energy storage device is considered, as well as the direction of movement (which is related to the regulation status of the slow unit), as indicated by energy flow arrow **510**. The energy bands are defined by outer bands O**1**, O**2**, and by inner bands I**1**, I**2**. Although four bands are shown, any number of bands can be used, such as 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. By way of example, at a point **512**, a fast unit can be 50% charged, but in a state of discharging until it reaches point **514**. At this point, as it continues to discharge, it moves below a lower threshold O**1**. The controller then initiates the slow unit **120** to begin assisting in charging the fast unit until it reaches a point **516**. At that point, the slow unit discontinues charging, as the fast unit is within the desired range of between I**1** and I**2**. As a second example, starting from the point **512**, the fast unit can also be in a state of charging until it reaches point **520**. At this point, the fast unit has exceeded an energy threshold and the controller initiates that the slow unit assists in discharging the fast unit until it reaches point **522**. At that point, the controller switches the slow unit back to a neutral state.

FIGS. **6** and **7** show flow diagrams of a top-level case statement that can be used by the controller in providing the regulation service. In decision block **610**, a check is made whether the energy stored in the fast unit is less than or equal to a maximum of 100%, but greater than or equal to the upper energy band threshold O**2**. If yes, in process block **612**, the second energy storage device **122** is discharged. For example, returning to FIG. **5**, the second energy storage device can move from the point **520** towards point **522**. If decision block **610** is answered in the negative, a second decision block **620** is used to determine whether the energy level of the fast unit is greater than or equal to the inner energy band threshold I**2**. If yes, in decision block **622**, a determination is made whether the slow unit is providing regulation. If not, in process block **624**, a normal mode of operation is used wherein the regulation signal is tracked using the second device. Otherwise, if the slow unit is providing regulation, then the first energy device **120** assists the second energy storage device to discharge in process block **626**.

If decision block **620** is answered in the negative, the flow continues at process block **710** in FIG. **7** wherein an energy level of the fast unit is checked to determine whether it is between the inner energy bands I**1** and I**2**. If so, this is the desired energy range for the fast unit and, in process block **712**, the fast unit is used to track the regulation signal, while the slow unit remains at substantially constant power output, meaning that the controller does not attempt to modify the power output of the slow unit in order to track the regulation signal. If decision block **710** is answered in the negative, then in decision block **714**, an energy level of the fast unit is checked to determine whether it is less than the inner energy band threshold I**1**. If so, in decision block **720**, a check is made to determine whether the slow unit is providing regulation. If not, then the fast unit tracks the regulation signal while the slow unit remains at a substantially constant power output (process block **722**). If yes, then the slow unit assists in charging the fast unit so that tracking the regulation signal is shared between both the slow and fast units (process block **724**). If decision block **714** is answered in the negative, then in decision block **730**, a determination is made whether the energy is between 0% and the energy band threshold O**1**. If so, then the slow unit assists the fast unit to charge, so tracking the regulation signal is shared between both the slow and fast units (process block **732**).

FIG. **8** is a flowchart for determining the regulation status of the slow unit and setting the regulation flag to a proper value based on the energy level of the fast unit. The regulation flag is used in FIGS. **6** and **7** to determine whether the slow unit is providing regulation. In decision block **810**, a determination is made whether an energy level of the fast unit exceeds the upper energy band threshold O**2**. If so, the regulation flag is set to discharge (process block **812**). Otherwise, in decision block **814**, a determination is made whether the energy level of the fast unit is less than the inner energy band **12**. If so, a check is made in decision block **816** whether the flag is already set to discharge. If so, the regulation flag is set to neutral (process block **818**). In decision block **820**, a determination is made whether the energy level of the fast unit is less than the lower energy band threshold O**1**. If so, the regulation flag is set to charge in process block **822**. If not, the flow continues to decision block **830**, wherein a determination is made whether the energy level of the fast unit exceeds the lower energy threshold I**1**. If so, a check is made in decision block **832** whether the regulation flag is set to charge. If so the regulation flag is changed to neutral. Otherwise, an error condition is signaled.

FIG. **9** shows a flowchart of a method that can be used when the fast unit is within a desired energy range, which is considered a normal mode of operation. This flowchart can be used as a continuation of FIGS. **6** and **7** when a process block says to track regulation using the second device. In decision block **910**, a determination is made whether the regulation service exceeds a maximum capacity of the fast unit. If so, in process block **912**, the power from the slow unit is set to the power of the regulation service less the maximum power output of the fast unit. Additionally, in process block **914**, the power output from the fast unit is set to the maximum. Alternatively, if the regulation service is less than or equal to the minimum capacity of the fast unit (decision block **920**), power from the slow unit is equal to the regulation service less the minimum power output from the fast unit (process block **922**). The power output of the fast unit is then set to the minimum power output value (process block **924**). If decision block **920** is answered in the negative, then in process block **930**, power from the fast unit is set to the regulation service and power from the slow unit is set to zero (process block **932**) meaning it remains at substantially constant power.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart of a method used wherein a slow unit assists in charging the fast unit. As with FIG. **9**, this flowchart can be considered an extension of FIGS. **6** and **7** when the second device is charged. In decision block **1010**, a check is made whether the regulation service is less than the minimum capacity of the fast unit. If so, in process block **1012**, power of the slow unit is set to the regulation service required less the minimum power of the fast unit. Additionally, in process block **1014**, the power from the fast unit is set to the minimum power of the fast unit. If decision block **1010** is answered in the negative, then in decision block **1020**, a check is made whether the regulation service is less than or equal to the minimum capacity of the fast unit plus the maximum regulation power capacity of the slow unit. If so, in process block **1022**, power from the fast unit is set equal to the regulation service required and the slow unit remains at substantially constant output power (process block **1024**). If decision block **1020** is answered in the negative, then in process block **1030**, power from the fast unit is set to the regulation service less the power of the slow unit and the power of the slow unit is set to the maximum regulation power capacity of the slow unit (process block **1032**).

FIG. **11** is a flowchart of a method used wherein a slow unit assists in discharging the fast unit. As with FIG. **9**, this flow-